

Identification	Causal Agent	Action Threshold	Process	Responsibility
Noxious Weeds RCW 17.10, 17.04, 17.06 WAC 16.750	External: Exotic, invasive plants	Occurrence of Class A Occurrence of Class B in some areas	Sub-Committee of State NWC Board makes recommendations to the Board. State Noxious Weed Control Board updates noxious weed lists annually. County weed boards administer and enforce standards. Counties can adopt more rigorous standards.	Landowner
(exotic) Insect and Disease Control RCW 17.24	Internal: Part of business standards. External: Bad luck if get a pest	Occurrence of high risk plant pests.	Regulation of movement and quarantines of infested areas to protect industries and the environment from pests and the costs of established pests.	All citizens, landowners, businesses can't harbor or import pests. Director's responsibility to control or eradicate pests in public interest.
(exotic) RCW 76.06.150	External: Exotic insect or disease that threatens native tree species	Newly detected pest; imminent threat; eradication is possible.	Generally cooperate and assist WSDA. DNR could take lead if WSDA is not willing or able to achieve control.	
(native) Insect and Disease Control RCW 76.06	External: natural events in susceptible forests. Internal: some activities increase insects and diseases	Insects or diseases threaten the existence of a stand of timber.	DNR finds timberlands are threatened. Declares an infestation control district's boundaries. Informs public of acceptable control actions. If landowner does not control, DNR can bill 25% of the costs. A lien can be placed on the property. Receipts go to general fund	Landowner must control insects and diseases.
Forest Practices RCW 76.09 WAC 222.8 to 222.50	Internal	Landowner chooses to conduct a regulated forestry activity such as conduct logging, road building, manage forests.	Landowner describes desired activity and plans to meet the standards for residual trees, buffers, reforestation, slash disposal. DNR approves practices that meet rules within 30 days.	Landowners submit application
Road Maintenance and Abandonment Planning (RMAP)	Internal: triggered by forest practices activities.	Large LO must submit plan for 20% of ownership per year. Must complete RMAP in 2006. Work conducted (worst-first) until 2016. Small LO completes brochure or checklist for activity or ownership to identify whether they have a road problem or have fish barriers.		The landowner must prepare the RMAP and conduct the improvements described in it by deadline. All complete by 2016.
Forest Practices - after disturbance	Internal	If there is no landowner action after the disturbance, there are no standards triggered		
Forest Practices - Emergency (Fire)	Internal: Triggered by suppression activity	If suppression creates a risk to public resources.	Part of completing suppression activities is to address the resource issue created by the suppression activities.	
Extreme Hazard Law RCW 76.04.660 WAC 332.24.650	Internal	Extreme hazards must be abated. Forest debris that results from human activities on forest land and is within 100 ft of roads, within 200 ft of structures or on 800 contiguous acres are	Standards for logging include utilization and abatement sufficient that extreme hazards don't occur. If they do, DNR notifies landowner of reqmt to abate. If landowner doesn't, then DNR can abate and charge	Landowner

		extreme hazards. Forest Practices staff describe requirements.	twice the costs. A property lien can be applied. Landowners are potentially liable for suppression costs of fires that start in or burn through extreme hazards.	
Burn Permits RCW 76.04.205 WAC 332.24 (332.24.205 sec 13 and 332.24.221 sec 3a)	Internal	Landowner develops plan and seeks permit from DNR.	DNR gives permit that approves plan & describes constraints on activities (size of piles, weather, equipment on site, cleared area size). If >=100 tons, then smoke mgmt approval is required.	If fire escapes, fire is investigated. Landowner has \$50,000 deductible on suppression costs. If landowner was negligent is liable for all suppression costs. See fire suppression information below.
Smoke Management WAC 332.24.205 Sec 13	Internal	Landowner with burn permit (>100 tons) and seeks approval from DNR to actually burn	Landowner submits burn plan to DNR Smoke Management. Calls morning of proposed burn to get permission to light it that day. Rare to get multiple day approval because weather forecasting is too uncertain. No weekend burning June 15-Oct 15 to protect views.	Landowner has to follow plan. DNR has to have adequate technical resources to review and ok burns.
Fire Suppression - No negligence RCW 76.04.167 RCW 76.04.600-610 RCW 76.04.620-630	External	Ignition or escape from control	Landowner attempts to control. Fire is reported to DNR who protects life and property by extinguishing the fire as soon as safely possible.	Forest LOs and the public have a shared interest in protecting forests and forest resources by preventing and suppressing v wild fire. Forest LOs pay an assessment to supplement the state general fund to hire DNR to do this. Forest landowners also pay for an "insurance policy" to cover costs of fires that start during forestry activities
Fire Suppression Landowner or other negligence	Internal	Ignition or escape.	DNR protects life and property by extinguishing the fire as soon as safely possible.	If proven, landowner pays 100% of suppression costs.
New Forest Health Law				

Exemptions	State Role	Funding	Legal Framework	Merits or Problems
Class C don't require action.	Provide Education. Coordinate and assist county weed boards. Develop statewide IPM plans for specific species. Promote coooperation and compliance of public agencies.	State General Fund. County general funds or assessment on real estate. Some federal grants available for cost share.	Noxious weeds are a nuisance.	Practical: does not require impossible. Local control.
Rules describe permissible ways to handle or mitigate specific pests.	Inspect for, Detect pests. Adopt and enforce rules. Control and eradicate pests.	State General Funds. Fee for some services. Federal funds for some activities.	Unlawful to move quarantined items into Washington, to conceal information, or to fail to notify WSDA if learn of potential problem.	WSDA is lead in pest detection, control and product certification.
	Contribute to project planning to ensure that Forest Practices protections are included to meet project objective.		Insects and diseases that threaten the permanent timber production are a nuisance. Control and eradication of exotics is in the public interest.	Complimentary authorities for important pest control. DNR contributes knowledge of forest practices and activities.
	Detect threats. Declare district. Describe acceptable treatments. Inform landowners. Obtain funds. Conduct treatments. Bill landowners.	Special appropriation of: General funds. Federal suppression funds.	Creating a taxing district through such a declaration is no longer a legal way of collecting funds.	No relationship with Forest Practice rules. (DNR could not treat unwilling landowner legally). Targets the pests, but not the forest underlying forest conditions.
Class 1 forest practices. Forest Health Emergency. Smaller landowners have exemptions for certain activities (usu. rel. to T&E spp).	Forest Practices Board adopts rules. DNR implements rules and assures compliance.	State General Fund. Fees for permit range from \$0 to \$500. The majority cost \$50.	Forest Practices Act (1974) Forests and Fish law (1999) Clean Water Act Endangered Species Act	Balance: Protect public resources while assuring WA continues to maintain a viable timber industry.
No exemptions; requirements determined by LO size and harvest activity levels.	Reviews and approves RMAP. Provides technical assistance for developing RMAP and costshare for culvert rplcment for small landowners.	General Fund for staff. Special grants (General Fund and Federal funds) for culvert replacement for small landowners.	Clean Water Act implementation implementation includes reducing sediments from roads. Endangered Species Act.	Enormous project and cost for all landowners. Completing work within time limits is a huge challenge.
Does not relate to the fire's impact, only that caused by the suppression.	Ensures activities are adequate and complete.	General fund for FP. Restoration activities charged to the fire.		
Covers "DNR protection" lands that pay forest protection assessment. Not federal or tribal lands.	Inform landowner of standards. Investigate extreme hazard reports. Notify landowners. Enforce or conduct abatement.	Landowners pay for abatement.		

	Investigate fires.			
"Rule burn" less than 4 ft x 4 ft pile	Review proposal. Describe requirements. Investigate if burn escapes. Seek appropriate reimbursement for suppression costs.	Permits cost \$ (cheap) Landowner Contingency Fund pays suppression costs if there's no negligence.		
less than 100 tons. Burning that is not silvicultural burning. Feds don't get DNR burn permit but follow Smoke Mgmt constraints.	DNR, DOE and EPA wrote state smoke management plan which limits total particulate emissions and describes procedures.	Air Pollution Control Acct (funded by burn permits, funds allocated by legislature)	WA Clean Air Act RCW 70.94.660 Forest Protection laws RCW 76.04.205 US Clean Air Act 42 USC 7401	Federal (EPA) air quality policy on wildland and prescribed fires states that if you have a violation (exceed standards 22 times in 3 years), you need to review your smoke management plan. WA Clean Air act predated that standard and is much more stringent, stating that air quality standards shall not be exceeded.
Federal and tribal lands (but do have mutual aid agreements with non-DNR protection).	Be prepared. Suppress fire on state and private forest lands. Investigate cause.	State General Fund. Landowner Assessment. Pre-suppression \$ from federal government. Landowner Contingency Fund for fires that result from non-negligent forestry activities	Wildfire is a nuisance. RCW 76.04	Very effective fire suppression program. Fires are larger and more difficult to suppress due to forest changes and WUI growth. All fires must be suppressed.
Not negligent if has been obeying rules for harvesting & equipment and attempted to suppress fire immediately.	Develop and publicize fire prevention standards. Investigate fires. Recover costs.	General fund. Cost recovery.		Often can't recover entire costs.